The Pulpit

A SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON

Subject: The Church and Amusements.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the above theme, the Rev. Ira Wemmill Henderson, pastor, took as his text 1 John 2:17, "The world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." He said:

Happiness is a universal human longing. The search for it is a world-wide human characteristic. The longing of living souls for that which ministers to the satisfaction of the noblest and most lasting of human needs and desires is natural. God created us to be happy. We were for men did we not search for joy. Jehovah meant us to live in the possession and exercise of all that is peaceful and joyous and lovable. It would be strange if we did not seek to possess them. We are foolish if we do not use them.

Not otherwise pleasure, or the satisfaction of lesser human desires and human needs, is a universal human craving. As we long for those things that are eternally and finally satisfying, so do we long for those things that are of immediate and of contemporaneous value. And this craving is natural. The desire is divinely granted. It is not strange that we want pleasure.

But happiness and pleasure are not necessarily to be found in that (and we shall deliberately circumscribe the application of the word) which we call amusement. Happiness may be for from the heart that is assured. Many a soul that is seared and heavy with sorrow has been amused by all the amusement brings such soul no abiding joy and ministers no balm of solace to heal their wounds. Pleasure is not amusement. For a man may find much pleasure outside of that which in the common use and acceptation of the term is called amusement. Happiness is a matter, at the base, of subjective satisfaction. Happiness is centrally a concern of the soul. Pleasure may conserve happiness. But a man may be well pleased and yet not be happy. A man may be amused and find pleasure in the amusement. But a man may be superlatively unhappy though his face may be forced to smiles through the power of amusement.

For amusement is a diversion, a dissipation, an indication of inward discontent. Happiness indicates contentment. The desire to be amused is very nearly always an indication of the incapacity of a man to achieve happiness.

The church expresses happiness in the terms of the conception of divinity, of conscience. The happiness of man is, in the mind of the Church of Jesus Christ and in the light of His truth, dependent upon its personal responsibility, its divineness, upon the clarity of the consciousness of the man who possesses it. In the conception of the church happiness is eternal. It is the gift of God and a force that propels man nearer to God; it cannot be enjoyed except the conscience of men are void of the consciousness of their unworthiness before God. A man is not really happy unless his soul is satisfied in an eternal fashion, unless he has the assurance that we are the gift of God unto those who love Him and who keep His commandments as his innermost commandments. unless his mind and heart are certified of his personal acceptability before God.

The church expresses righteous and worthy pleasure in the terms of the conservation of that which is eternal, the promotion of that which is divine, the satisfaction of duty. Any pleasure that does not augment happiness is unworthy. That is to say, that if our pleasures militate against our growth in that which is eternal and divine, if they dull our consciousness of the imperatives of the Almighty that are law and life to the human soul they are unpermissions.

Now, the Church measures amusements by these same standards. She asks us what our amusements do to afford us a larger vision of the infinities, to increase our certainty of the reality and of our self-possession of divinity, to draw us into correct relationships with God. By these standards we have a right to measure our amusements and to make judgments they must stand or fall. If they can meet these tests they may remain steadfast and they will. If they cannot be justified by them or squared to them they will fall and they ought to. For life is short. Time advances. Opportunities come and go. There is much to be done. We must do it. We have little time to waste. Our efforts must tend, by the very little or momentous, to the enlargement of humanity's conception of those things that are eternal and divine. If happiness lies in the achievement of those purposes we are stipulated for we ought to be about the Master's business.

No country in the world needs the white light of publicity and of philosophy and of uncommon sense to glare upon its amusements more than America. For we are amusement crazy. Our catch-penny, flamboyandy summer places of amusement are evidence of our amusement fever. Our theatres are jammed with people who would not be in them if they think or to be brought face to face with reproductions of real life in miniature. They go largely to be amused. Our amusements are almost wholly superficial. They minister to the needs of the mind that is momentarily surfeited, to the jaded spirit. Hardly ever do they ministers. They are very nearly always insecurely classy and tawdry when we subject them to the bottom test of specialization to duty. For they are primarily intended to aid us to forget duty.

Of our multitude of amusements we shall consider four: the card table, the dance, the theatre, the racetrack. And they are taken for consideration, not because they are per se evil, but because they have become perverted, because they are the means of entertainment for the mighty majority of our population, because there is wide difference of opinion as to their morality and propriety in the hands of Christian men and women or of anybody else to-day and under present social conditions.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that a pack of cards in itself is not evil. It is far from my purpose to insinuate that either the dance, the theatre or the race is, under proper and normal conditions, wicked. They become so, however, when men centre them. It is far from my intention to assert that these forms of amusement are incurable of proner use and that the host of moral, well-meaning Christian people who indulge in them are not perfectly sincere. I have seen card games that were harmless, and horse-races that were above reproach, and theatrical performances that, with a little reformation, could have been immaculate, and dances in which it was perfectly safe for young men and women to glide through the mazes of the waltz. But on the other hand, I am painfully conscious that I became disgusted with cards because of the profanity, the unbridled vulgarity, the total incapacity for self-control, the treachery, the dishonesty, of those who played the game. The questionableness of most of the performances upon the American stage make it necessary for even a grown man who possesses any remnants of self-respect to secure a theatrical programme before he attempts to go to see a show. I have seen so many pure, gentle, lovely girls (not in dancehalls, but at the dances of approved and conventional society of the best type) looked in the embraces of lecherous, villainous men whom they would not allow within a yard of them in the seclusion and privacy of their own parlors, that I have passed from wonder to disgust. Any one who has ever taken a good, honest, long look at the class of men who frequent the racetracks of a metropolitan district will be convinced, if he never was before, that the average of the decency of the race is on the track least of all to see the "nonies pan." If gambling was eliminated by law at the tracks half the racing associations of the country would go out of business.

All these amusements are supplied in some measure by church people. All of them have been so perverted that they have become stumbling blocks to human souls. For they have led many a man over the brink of wretchedness into the depths of despair. And these men have not infrequently fallen into the sewers of iniquity because of the ostensibly harmless pastimes of Christian men and women.

As an obsession it is paltry for me to say that they are wholly evil. For we are agreed that when they are allowed to dominate they are the work of the devil. The question is, shall the Church sanction them or shall she ban them?

Let us look them over one by one. When did a game of cards minister to the enlargement of our consciousness of that which is divine and eternal? Or when did the theatre or the race or the card table increase our sense of responsibility to the world or God? Or when did the theatre or the dance or the race? Seachingly, prayerfully!

The truth is that the more we are aware of divinity and eternity, the more exalted our conception of the demands of conscience, the less we need these things and have time for them. We find our happiness elsewhere; we secure our pleasure through unquestionable channels. We neither care nor need to be amused. When I know that amusements are militating the spiritual efficiency of the people of God, when I see the flagrant perversions of the amusements of the day that exist, then I am persuaded that the fathers were right to condemn these things with no uncertain sound. And I am further convinced that it is not only the duty of the Church to denounce them, but also to transform and purify them. I am certain that it is our duty to divert the energies of the multitude from frivolous and cheap amusements to the service of Almighty God.

The Better Part.

The Christian is always the "stronger man," because at the bottom of human nature there are certain points that every honest, unsexed man must yield. A gentleman will not whosoever drinketh this water shall thirst again." Material things can not satisfy man. The famous builder of Pullman cars had a brother who was a minister, the Rev. James Pullman, D. D. The carbuilder wanted his brother to forsake the ministry and get rich. But before the close of his life the millionaire visited his brother. "James," he said, "you have chosen the better part."—Home Herald.

The Ideal Is Attainable.

It is ours to keep on trying to do God's will perfectly. Alone, we cannot never can. Now far towards the golden goal He will secure on our consecrated endeavors we may never know. We will continually say: "All things are possible to him that believeth." The ideal is no mere fanciful tantalizing illusion, no fatuous will-o'-the-wisp, but a reality and else it would not be an ideal at all. God's love compels it. Some day we He may permit other sons to climb the sunlit heights.—Herbert W. Belvidere.

Every Day With God.

He who never connects God with his daily life knows nothing of the spiritual meaning and the uses of life; nothing of the calm, strong confidence with which life may be endured; of the quiet comfort which are the Father's love can comfort; of the blessed rest of the soul which the forgiving love, His tender Fatherhood; of the deep, peaceful sense of the infinite One ever near, a refuge and a strength.—Canon Farrar.

We Shall Receive Strength.

It is a good deal easier to do that which God gives us to do, no matter how hard it is, than to face the responsibility of not doing it. We have God's assurance that we shall receive all the strength we need to perform any duty God allots to us.—J. R. Miller.

What's the Use?

A member of the city council who has a contract to build the wooden fence around the sewers sends the bill message to the Beacon that he intends to come in and clean out the Beacon office. What's the use of that? With the temperature prowling around ninety degrees, what's the use of getting mad and smashing up a lot of newspaper furniture and filling up the city hospitals with the remnants of editors? Why not keep cool, give up the city contract, or get out of the city council and help the Beacon in its work of cleaning out the graft in city contracts? That's a lot better than cleaning out a newspaper office.—Wichita (Kan.) Beacon.

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Mrs. Yeast—"And is your husband a self-made man?"

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPT. 22 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: The Death of Moses, Deut. 34:1-12—Golden Text, Psalm 116:15—Memory Verses, 10-17—Commentary.

One of the most pathetic events in the history of Israel is the death of Moses. For forty years he had watched, as a mother watches over her children, over the people of God. For forty years he had planned and hoped and prayed for the salvation of Israel. For forty years, the most conspicuous man of his day, he had led the people toward the land of promise. For forty weary, heavy ladens, grievous years he had endured suspicion and calumny and cursing that he might guarantee the blessings promised of God to his people and to their children's children. For forty years he had faced privation and suffering and sorrow for them and with them. Nurtured in a palace he had been conspicuously a man of God. With the entree to the courts of Egypt he had preferred to be a man of the people—his people. And yet after the bitterness and the buffeting and the deprivation he was denied entrance into the land of promise. Pisgah and no further. Its pathos is sublime.

And yet, and as the situation must have been, there could have been naught but joy in the soul of Moses. God called him to his reward after He had granted him the vision of the promised land as from Pisgah it stretched eastward and southward and westward to the sea. But He did not summon him until He had given him the vision. Moses died secure in the confidence that his duty had been available. He must have died with a song of rejoicing upon his line and a psalm of thanksgiving in his heart. He could not have been otherwise. God took him to a larger reward full of years and honors.

Centuries had passed away since God first made the promise to Abraham. Israel had suffered torture under Pharaohs and hardship under the leadership of Moses. They had been tutored for Canaan in the hard schools of penury and want and toil. But they were about to enter into the realization and fulfillment of the promises of God and the dreams of their mighty leaders. God's patience endured. The goal was at hand. The word of the Lord to their fathers was about to become effective. And so it is ever with the promises of God. They are infallible. They never fail. They are always profitable for encouragement and comfort. They never fail. Regardless of their magnitude, their extent or their seeming impossibility, God always is able to fulfill them. He has given the world in Jesus Christ a wider and a grander promise than He gave to Israel through Abram. But He is able and willing to fulfill it so soon as humanity desires it to become effective and active. There is nothing impossible with God.

God took Moses to Himself when Moses' work was finished. God has a strange way of doing that with men. Of course, He is a genius. He sent Moses to Israel when Israel needed a Moses. He took Moses away from Israel when Israel needed a Joshua and not a Moses. Moses was blessed of God in his death as in his life. Many have been attracted to great success only to lose his lustre in his declining years. Moses was not fortunate. He died at the zenith of his power. He is remembered as a man of pre-eminent ability. His renown is as glorious as it is imperishable.

Moses' death marked the opening of a great epoch in the history of Israel. It emphasized the fact that many are prone to forget, now and then, that a man who is supremely valuable to the world that his place cannot be filled. Joshua was not Moses, but he was competent to carry on the mighty work to which Moses had dedicated his life. When Moses died God consecrated Joshua to do the work that was yet unfinished. And Joshua did it well. He was as much of a genius in his way as Moses was in his way. And his capabilities came seasonably. God has a faculty of calling men seasonably. The great men of history have been the men who came in the fullness of time. He fitted into the niche which God needed to be filled. A genius out of time, it would seem, is an impossibility. For every mighty genius has performed a labor for God and humanity that has wrought itself indelibly into the fabric of the world's life.

The seventh verse tells us that Moses died in the pink of manly perfection at the age of 120 years. The lesson is obvious. Moses lived near to God. He kept faith in Him. He got his peace from Him. He obeyed the laws of God. Sickness is ancient, but it is not really necessary. It can all be traced to violations of natural laws that, if obeyed, would insure us all a ripe old age. If we can live without a day of serious illness for fifty years, as many men have, then by the same token a man can retain his health until he goes home to God simply from physical fatigue. Constitutional and inherited illnesses may be traced to antecedent violations of natural law. The need is that humanity shall obey the will of God. We were created for health and happiness. We were not born to sickness. God means that we shall be able to enjoy life and to live fully. Only a well man can really enjoy life. We could all live in the health of Moses if we lived according to the mandates of the God of Moses.

Woman's Realm

No Maid For Ethel Roosevelt.

The wife of the President has never permitted her children to receive assistance in dressing from maids or nurses since they became old enough to care for themselves. Miss Ethel Roosevelt, though "sweet sixteen," keeps her wardrobe in immaculate order and is noted for the becoming manner in which her hair is dressed, yet has no maid.—Home Magazine.

A Popular School Principal.

Mrs. Cynthia A. Green, a school principal of Charlotte, Mich., was chosen County School Commissioner at the last election by the largest majority ever given to any candidate in that city. The result was greeted with unparalleled enthusiasm. Crowds gathered, bands played, a huge bonfire was made of material which the high school boys had spent days in gathering, the bells of the churches rang, and for hours the court house were rung and the fire whistles blew. The Fire Department made an "exhibition run," and the boys of the city, who were wild with excitement, ran with torchlights into a carriage and drew her in triumph through the streets. The victory was the more gratifying to the young woman because there had been certain people who declared that a woman had no business in public office and one of the city papers had refused to print Miss Green's announcement that she would stand, even as an advertisement.

Husband and Wife.

Before a woman has learned to cultivate this necessary indifference to the world's comings and goings, says a candid wife, in writing of the troubles in Harper's Bazar, comes the time, as it did with me, when she is apt to by tyrannical and exacting, and to make him feel a good deal of a brute for having indulged in some perfectly legitimate amusement where she had no part; while all the time, in his heart of hearts, he knows that he has been perfectly right to do as he did, that he hasn't been a brute, and that life is a very uncomfortable affair if we always have to be expected to remember "that what is a trifle in the day's large activities to him is an event of insistent pressure to his wife."

I have no solution to offer for this problem. It is incontestable to any fair-minded woman that a man ought to have every legitimate freedom of action. It is also incontestable that a man ought to be willing to help, to a good deal of loneliness and bewilderment that a wife feels at first, and later, he gains it only by her giving up some of the finer and most beautiful things in their early relations towards each other.

Rich Widow in Public Life.

Mrs. Marshall Field, widow of the late merchant prince, has been appointed by the Mayor of Chicago head of an advisory board, the chief object of which is to interest philanthropic societies, societies, clubs and labor unions in improving the city's health; educate these on the importance of the value of hygiene and preventing disease; formulate plans whereby the city's food, meat, milk and ice supplies fight contagious diseases; save the lives of children; and secure a better tenement closer to the people. Mrs. Field, in carrying out these plans at Dr. Evans, will use her influence as a representative woman of Chicago to interest the women of the city in a campaign of education for the purpose of teaching the public many things of the health department in preventing and checking the spread of disease. She will undertake to take a few steps in advance of the public and to show, by example, how it can be done.

Mrs. Field, as far as the situation must have been, there could have been naught but joy in the soul of Moses. God called him to his reward after He had granted him the vision of the promised land as from Pisgah it stretched eastward and southward and westward to the sea. But He did not summon him until He had given him the vision. Moses died secure in the confidence that his duty had been available. He must have died with a song of rejoicing upon his line and a psalm of thanksgiving in his heart. He could not have been otherwise. God took him to a larger reward full of years and honors.

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German Ways of Doing Things.

For breakfast, instead of plates, long tiles are made in Germany, something like a painter's palette made square. Instead of a thumb hole there is only a small hole in the middle of one end to hang this tile on a hook or peg. These tiles are thick and glazed with white, like any stone ware. One seen was blue and white, and one red in pretty flowing designs.

They are used for bread and butter, served with a cup of coffee. Doubtless, in Germany they are taken to the garden on bright mornings. Here they ornament a city dining room, and serve for curios. It is said that old gentlemen, used to them, would feel quite "put out" if given a round plate instead of this tile, with a good piece of butter on it, and a couple of fresh rolls for breakfast daily.

German ways of setting the table are at variance with those of other countries; the knives for dinner parties are arranged out at an angle into the middle of the table. Knives and forks are laid obliquely to the plates with the tips pointing in. Finger bowls have spoons in them by the dessert entrance into the fingers; this idea is not out of the way.

Quite gaudy glassware for wine is shown, pretty tints in blue and yellow, with decanters to match.

A few years ago visits in one's parlor, at the beginning of a formal dinner.—Julia Davis Chandler, in Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A Thimble Party.

"Thimble," written in the corner of an otherwise ordinary invitation to an "at home" occasion, notified you have received an invitation to an old-fashioned party at which the guests are bidden to an up-to-date function of busy women.

The function differs from the ordinary "at home" only in the fact that the guest is expected to remove quickly her hat and wrap, take her sewing from her bag, and work with the other ladies during the reception hour. The hostess, on such occasions, sews continuously during the hours that her guests are present, her intimate friends looking after the guests in every way.

A substantial sideboard luncheon is provided in the dining room, while bon-bons and punch are placed within easy reach of the busy workers.

Usually each guest brings her own work, and exchanges ideas with the others present, after the fashion once in vogue on hotel piazzas, but occasionally work is provided by the hostess, and the guests are asked to sew for some worthy cause.

Quite a little country town, last year, a lady living near the village had a "thimble afternoon" on alternate Thursdays, and by the time the roses were welcome, informally, for a few moments, or the evening time, from 3 to 6 o'clock. It proved a most popular function, and led to the extension of many a kindly courtesy to the neighborhood. Indeed these thimble parties became a social feature of the town, and later, when the novelty had worn off, they took their talks and gossip to the sewing circle, and one red in pretty flowing designs.

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The Nation's Capital

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Earl Elchenberg, an exporter, of Texas, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel the Southern Pacific to pay him $40,000 on account of discrimination.

The speed trial of the new battleship Kansas was satisfactory, though she did not come up to the record made by her sister ship, the Vermont.

Six hundred officers of the Army are now serving on detached service, according to statements made at the War Department.

The preliminary meeting of representatives of Central American Republics to carry out the suggestion of the United States and Mexico for a permanent peace understanding was held in Washington.

The Navy Department announced that through a fire in her coal bunkers the battleship Indiana narrowly escaped destruction.

Rumors that Secretary of the Navy Metcalf will resign his position in the Cabinet are being revived in Washington.

The first copy of the Canal Record contains many important statistics in regard to the work done on the Isthmus.

Lieut. Phil Sheridan has been relieved from duty as military aid to President Roosevelt at his own request.

Plans for the transfer of the battleship Best from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast have been completed.

Mehmed Ali Bey has been appointed as Turkish minister to this country.

The sentence of dismissal enforced on Lieut. Hunt "Preaching" was mitigated and the young men will be permitted to resign.

The production of denatured alcohol under the new law has reduced the cost of wood alcohol from 65 to 30 cents.

The Navy Department awarded the contract for supplying oil for the Navy to the Vacuum Oil Company.

Minister Allen will be soon appointed Turkish minister to the United States.

Commander Simon Cook, retired, U. S. N., died in St. Louis.

OIL TRUST FINE.

Applies For Writ Of Supersedeas In Circuit Court At Chicago.

Chicago (Special).—The Standard Oil Company has applied to Judge of the United States Circuit Court for a writ of supersedeas to prevent the United States Government from proceeding to collect the fine of $29,240,000 recently entered against it on the order of Judge Landis.

Should the writ be granted from the application was made, declined to take action until he had heard arguments from counsel for both sides. The arguments consumed the greater part of the day.

Posse Kills Wife Murderer.

Weatherford, Okla. (Special).—Crazed by jealousy and ignoring the pleas of his daughter, Jeff Cotton, living in his knees, Lee Leedy, proprietor of a hotel here, fired three bullets into his wife's body, killing her instantly. Two hours later Leedy was killed by a posse of citizens, who surrounded him in a canyon a few miles from town. At the inquest the coroner's jury waited only a few minutes before rendering a verdict of guilty and ordered him to leave town.

Federal Power Halts State.

Jefferson City, Mo. (Special).—Judge Ryan, of the United States Court at St. Joseph, enjoined Secretary of State Swanger against enrolling Gov. Dockery's bill to regulate Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company's fare and rates in Missouri. The injunction proceeding grows out of the law which prohibits a corporation from taking more than a 2-cent fare.

Longworth For Mayor.

Cincinnati, O., Special.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth as the Republican candidate for mayor is the result of a conference between a number of Republican leaders, at which it was decided to put up a candidate who could defeat Mayor Fleischman and Norman Kenan, against their problem, which was the election of Mayor Fleischman. Congressman Longworth and Mrs. Longworth arrived in Cincinnati Thursday on the steamer Sierra from Honolulu.

Ladrone Leaders To Die.

Manila (By Cable). — Governor General Smith has refused to interfere in the case of Generals Lucban and Julian Devaga, sentenced to die. They are former insurgent officers who organized brigandine. Filipino newspapers have been agitating for light sentence on the ground that Lucbans insisted they be given the customary duel.

Auto Jumps Embankment.

Janesville, Wis. (Special)—Walter Brittan, president of a bank at Beloit, was probably fatally injured and his wife and Mrs. Frederick Strong were seriously hurt when the automobile fell over a 25-foot embankment. Frederick Strong, also a bank president, escaped by jumping.

Tariff Treaty Will Follow.

The Hague (By Cable).—The governments of Netherlands and the United States have come to an understanding in the matter of a tariff agreement. This agreement will shortly be submitted to Parliament. It provides for the reduction in the American duties on brandy and other spirituous liquors imported from Holland, in return for which Holland will make extra concessions to the United States.

Rush For Citizenship Papers.

New York (Special).—More than 1,100 persons applied at the naturalization bureau of the United States Court Tuesday, a record number. Just what caused this unheard of rush was a matter for much speculation about the federal building. Many of the applicants were Russian Jews, and the fact that Monday was a Jewish holiday may have something to do with it. However, all of the crowd of 1,100 were not Jews. All nationalities were represented.

Bureau Calls For Proposals To Supply Coal.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Two hundred and fifty-three thousand tons of coal, exclusive of that to be shipped by government vessels, will be required to get the Atlantic battleship fleet to the Pacific Coast and properly coal it at Mare Island, according to the estimates made by the Equipment Bureau of the Navy Department which has called for proposals for supplying the necessary coal. The estimates indicate that 70 cars are semibituminous and the remainder anthracite. The coal is to be shipped from Atlantic ports on the United States Navy vessels either to Honolulu or foreign ports, according as the terms may be the more favorable to the government, the bureau.

Specifications indicating the point at which the coal is to be unloaded will be issued shortly and made public by the Equipment Bureau. There is the case of the semi-bituminous coal the delivery of 7,000 tons at Trinidad, 6,000 to Rio de Janeiro, 20,000 tons to Punta Arenas, 25,000 tons to Callao, 35,000 tons at Magdalena Bay and 25,000 tons to San Francisco or Mare Island. The loading period of the ships runs from the 1st of December up to February 1, indicating that it will be very late in the year before the vessels start on their long cruise.

The Navy Department has offered as follows: Twenty thousand tons at Punta Arenas, later than January 20; 25,000 tons at Callao, not later than January 25; 35,000 tons at Magdalena Bay, not later than February 1; 25,000 tons additional at Mare Island, not later than April 9, and 20,000 tons additional at San Francisco or Mare Island, not later than April 13.

Guardain Becomes Insane.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Louis A. Gourdian, the eccentric millionaire, who attracted much notoriety by declaring that unless the court sent him to jail he himself would build a prison for the court, was adjudged insane at the federal prison here this week and was taken to Washington, where he will be placed in the Government Insane Asylum.

Dies In Automobile.

New York (Special)—Mrs. Isabella Henry Crump, of Philadelphia, died in the home of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst in the Jersey City ferry-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Heart failure is ascribed as the cause.

Palma In Retirement.

Havana (By Cable). — Former President Palma of Cuba is an honored guest of the nation at Guamo where he is keeping aloof from politics, and is devoting all his time to personal interests. He also declared that he was equally apart from all parties, and this statement is regarded here as of much importance, as the Conservatives have sent him solicitations from all of their meetings.

The Russian Imperial yacht Standart, with Emperor Nicholas and his family aboard, went aground on the rocks off Hangoe, on the coast of Finland.

Eight workmen were killed and 30 seriously injured in a fire which destroyed a steam mill in Budapest, Hungary.

Many Japanese war veterans are said to have been colonized in Mexico, near the American border.

An anti-Semitic League has been organized in Russia which is planning a general massacre.

MURDERERS OF BARRIOS ALIVE.

Mexico City. — Florencio Morales and Bernardo Mora, who were on the 15th inst. sentenced to death for the assassination of former President Barrios of Guatemala, and on April 7, were executed in the penitentiary. This ends an international episode which at one time threatened to bring on war between Mexico and Guatemala.

The assassination of General Barrillas took place at the height of a political crisis in Guatemala.

The Labor World.

Newspaper writers of England have a union with 1500 members.

A general strike has been declared in Lodz, Russia, and more than 22,000 men are out.

New Bedford (Mass.) Weavers' Union has again affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

Thirty-six unions, out of a total of forty-six in Duluth, Minn., are affiliated with the trades assembly.

More than 100,000 railway employes in England are required to work from twelve to fifteen hours per day.

253,000 TONS OF COAL

Will Make You the best $8.00 Teeth in Lynchburg.

Amalgam Filling.....50c and $1.00
Gold Crown.....$5.00 and $8.00
Bridge Work, per Tooth.....$5.00 up
Teeth extracted for.....25 and 50c
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

At the tobacco exhibition in London some women made cigarettes at the rate of 120 in thirty minutes.

TRAIN HELD UP BY MASKED MEN

Two Passengers Terrified By Fusillade of Shots.

ROBBERS BLEW OPEN THE SAFE.

Finding It Empty They Contented Themselves With Taking a Quantity of Registered Mail—The Great Northern Railway Company Has Offered a Reward of $5,000.

St. Paul, Minn., (Special).—General Manager Elliott, of the Great Northern Express Company, announced that the Great Northern Oriental Limited train No. 1, was held up two masked men six or seven miles west of Rexford, Mont., at an early hour. The robbers crawled over the tender at this place and at the point of their guns commanded the engineer to stop the train. They then ordered the engineer to go back with them to the express car, and instructed him to tell the express messenger, mail clerk and baggageman to go back into the coaches. While this was being done the robbers kept up a continual fusillade with their guns to terrify the passengers and keep them within the coaches.

After the messenger, baggageman and mail clerk had left their cars the robbers went through the mail cars and robbed the sacks of a large quantity of registered mail. They went into an express car, which was in charge of Small, baggage and express and which contained a regular through safe.

After exploding three charges, the robbers succeeded in finding it to be empty. The robbers did not enter the regular express car in which the messenger had been riding.

On finding the safe empty the robbers jumped from the express car, the registered mail and after firing a parting volley disappeared. In view of the fact that the Great Northern Express Company did not suffer any loss, the Great Northern Railway Company has telegraphed the following offer of reward to all points in the West along its line:

"The Great Northern Railway Company will pay the sum of $5,000 for the capture and conviction of each of the persons engaged in the holding up of the train near Rexford, Mont., on the morning of September 12, 1901."

This means a reward of $10,000 to those who arrest and secure a conviction of the robbers. They are described as being 30 years of age, one about five feet seven inches tall and the other considerably shorter and wore black clothes and black soft hats.

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